

2006 • Vol. 53, No. 2

PIONEER



SPECIAL ISSUE:
Sons of Utah Pioneers
Historical Markers

Published by the Sons of Utah Pioneers

PIONEER

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COVER PHOTO: *The Nellie Unthank Memorial is located on the campus of Southern Utah University at 200 N. 300 W., Cedar City, Utah. As a tribute to Nellie's memory, a life-size bronze likeness was created by Utah sculptor Jerry Anderson and dedicated August 13, 1991. For more on the life of Nellie Unthank, see page 11.*

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY Salt Lake City, Utah

Subscriptions: \$15.00 per year.

For reprints and back issues, please contact the SUP.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers is to preserve the memory and heritage of the early pioneers of the Utah Territory.

We honor the pioneers for their faith in God, devotion to family, loyalty to church and country, hard work and service to others, courage in adversity, personal integrity, and unyielding determination.

The society also honors present-day pioneers worldwide in many walks of life who exemplify these same qualities of character. It is further intended to teach these same qualities to the youth who will be tomorrow's pioneers.

President's Message

By Grant E. Barton



Persistence is a worthy cause in the great hallmark of the 30,000 Mormon pioneers who initially settled the Intermountain West. Synonyms of persistence are "stay the course," "persevere," and "hold out faithful to the end." We honor the pioneers for their tough perseverance. Today, Orson Wright and several others display this quality of dogged persistence by leading a chapter for the second and third time. That's "staying the course" and many lives are the better for it.

Exciting Developments

It's Scholarship Time, and John Morgan, national director of Youth Programs, arranged for 86 scholarships to be awarded on the night of May 12 at the Sheridan Hotel in Salt Lake City. Many chapters are in the process of presenting scholarships to deserving future pioneers who might otherwise not be able to attend college. We congratulate you for enhancing the education and future of these student scholars.

"The Mormon Pioneer Saga"

Robert Cundick, a faithful SUP member and former Tabernacle organist, has completed a wonderful CD, DVD, and commemorative

booklet of the Westward Trek, in song, dance, and poetry, called "The Mormon Pioneer Saga." He, along with a score of professional musicians, and a generous former national board member completely donated all the professional talent and the production costs and are turning over the proceeds from the sale of the "Saga" (list price, \$25) to the Pioneer endowment fund. We encourage the chapters to purchase them from the National Office and make them available to their members and others.

■ This summer, the Sons of Utah Pioneers is co-sponsoring other artistic Pioneer commemorations. Harriett Bushman, with a troupe of accomplished artists, is offering a series of free concerts commemorating the Willie Handcart Company in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall on Temple Square (May 20, 7 p.m.), in the Provo Tabernacle (May 23, 7:30 p.m.), and the Logan Tabernacle (May 24, 7:30 p.m.). We encourage your attendance, where possible.

■ For the Days of 47 Celebration in Salt Lake on July 24, the Salt Lake Pioneer Chapter will conduct a 7 a.m. Sunrise Service in the Assembly Hall with Elder Merrill J. Bateman as keynote speaker and featuring two choirs and a soloist.

■ This issue of the *Pioneer* magazine is dedicated to the hundreds of monuments and plaques erected by chapters of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. The Box Elder Chapter and many other chapters are constructing new

monuments while other chapters are refurbishing existing monuments. In all these worthy efforts, we encourage chapters to coordinate with the National Office.

■ The Mountain Valley Chapter, who is hosting our National Convention September 14-16, recently awarded four Modern Pioneer awards. To order, send \$20 with the recipient's name and chapter to the National Office.

■ Our membership is increasing! There have been 250 new members recruited since October; 76 annual and 32 life members have been reinstated. Most gratifying are 10 new life members. Among the most recent is Elder Marlin K. Jensen, LDS Church historian.

■ The 2006 Medallions are quickly selling out. A new order is on its way. Let's have a "Medallion in every member's pocket" to remind us to tell the stories of sacrifice and unity at Martin's Cove.

■ Please plan to attend the National Convention in Heber City. There will be fun and informative activities for all members and wives. A block of rooms is available to SUP members at the Zermatt Convention Center for a **43% discount!** (Call 877-269-9629 for room reservations.)

Thank you for your loyalty and sustaining support. It's a grand adventure serving with you. ■

—Grant E. Barton

Honoring our HERITAGE

By Kent V. Lott, *Pioneer Magazine* publisher

The National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers pays tribute to our pioneer forebearers through the erection of monuments and places plaques on historic buildings and locations for the purpose of preserving the memory and heritage of early pioneers of the Utah Territory. These pioneers are so honored because of their faith in God, devotion to family, loyalty to church and country, hard work and service to others, courage in adversity, personal integrity and unyielding determination.

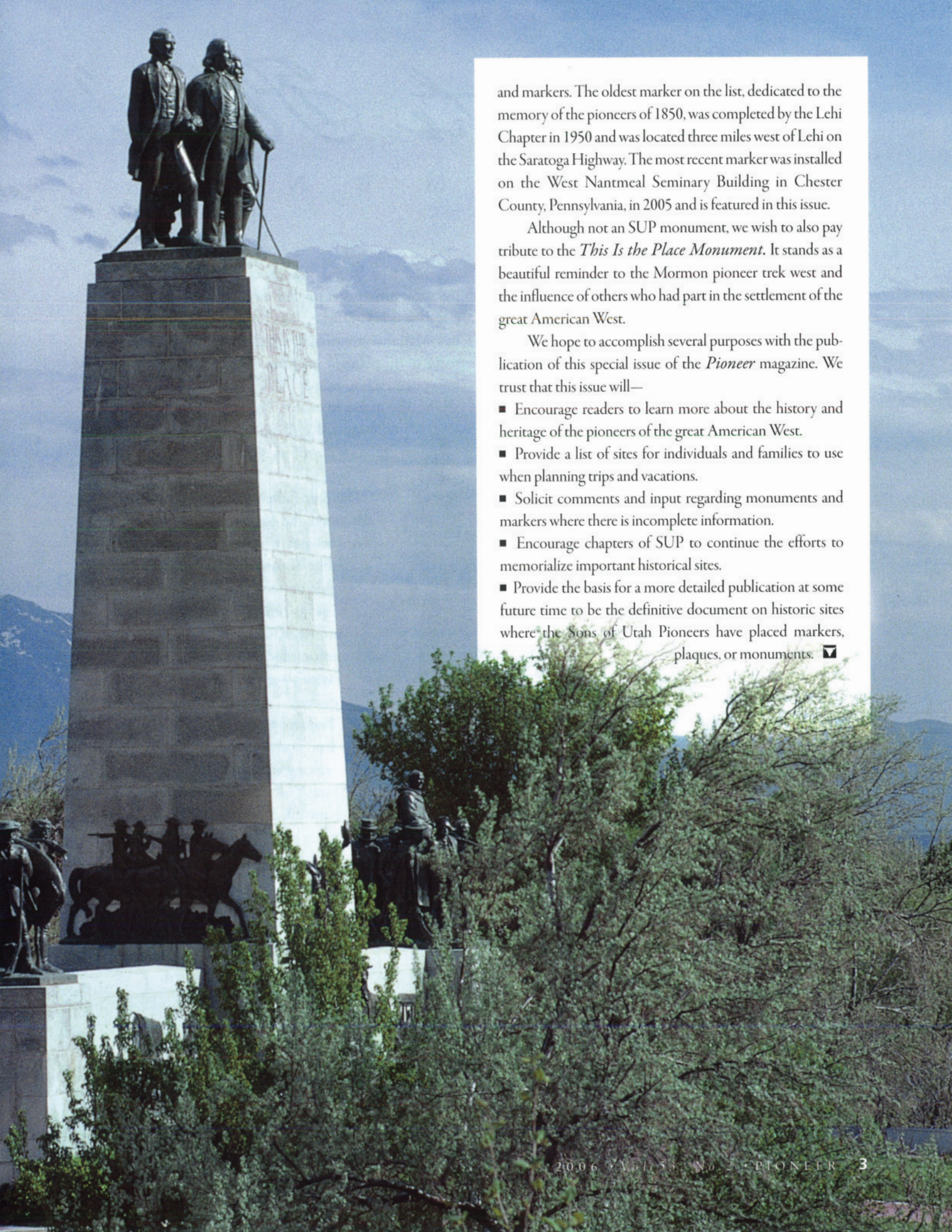
Whenever we make the effort to better learn and understand our heritage, we are strengthened. From the early events of the Restoration, to the trek of the pioneers across the plains, and the history of the colonization of the West, we have a rich heritage that needs to be remembered and memorialized. By studying and visiting the sites of important

events, we can gain a strong understanding and connection with our past.

This special issue of the *Pioneer* magazine presents the monuments, markers, and plaques that the Sons of Utah Pioneers has erected and dedicated through the years. Most have been done by individual chapters of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. Some have been a cooperative effort with other organizations such as the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and state agencies. At least two sites have been sponsored by individual members of the Society, and some have been projects taken on by the national organization at the request of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

An example of one monument that was completed at the request of the LDS Church is the Mormon Battalion Monument at the Presidio in San Diego, California, which is featured in this issue. A project that was completed at the request of President David O. McKay was to raise funds for the Pioneer Memorial Theater in 1960, which the Sons did by selling seat plaques honoring pioneer ancestors.

This issue includes a list of all known monuments and markers that the Sons have sponsored, as well as a few short articles about some of the monuments



and markers. The oldest marker on the list, dedicated to the memory of the pioneers of 1850, was completed by the Lehi Chapter in 1950 and was located three miles west of Lehi on the Saratoga Highway. The most recent marker was installed on the West Nantmeal Seminary Building in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 2005 and is featured in this issue.

Although not an SUP monument, we wish to also pay tribute to the *This Is the Place Monument*. It stands as a beautiful reminder to the Mormon pioneer trek west and the influence of others who had part in the settlement of the great American West.

We hope to accomplish several purposes with the publication of this special issue of the *Pioneer* magazine. We trust that this issue will—

- Encourage readers to learn more about the history and heritage of the pioneers of the great American West.
- Provide a list of sites for individuals and families to use when planning trips and vacations.
- Solicit comments and input regarding monuments and markers where there is incomplete information.
- Encourage chapters of SUP to continue the efforts to memorialize important historical sites.
- Provide the basis for a more detailed publication at some future time to be the definitive document on historic sites where the Sons of Utah Pioneers have placed markers, plaques, or monuments. ▣

"This is the Place"

M O N U M E N T

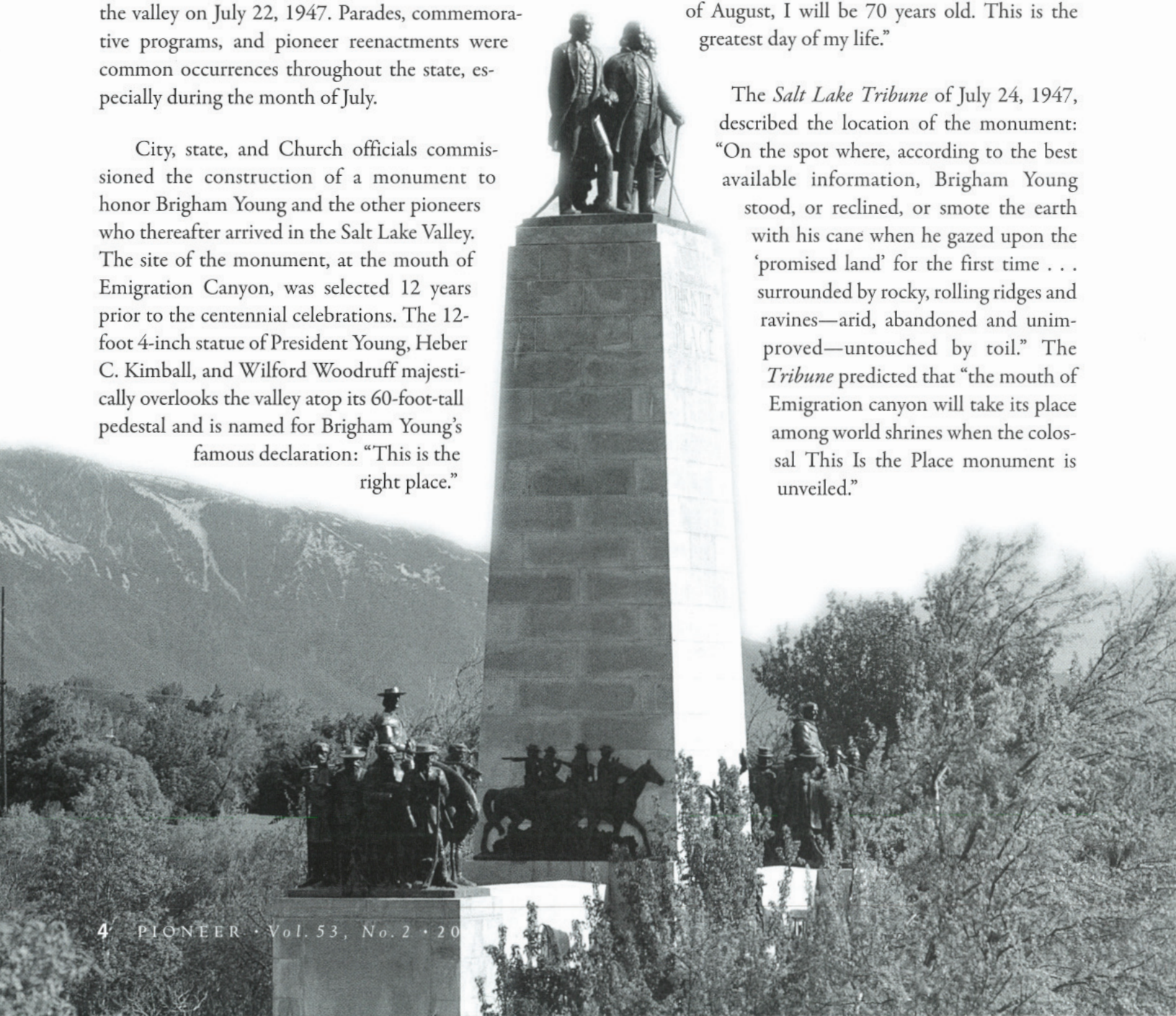
by Tiffany Taylor

The year 1947 was a busy one for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Pioneer celebrations took place throughout the year to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the pioneers' arrival in the Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847. The Sons of the Utah Pioneers organization sponsored a motor trek from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Salt Lake City, which arrived in the valley on July 22, 1947. Parades, commemorative programs, and pioneer reenactments were common occurrences throughout the state, especially during the month of July.

City, state, and Church officials commissioned the construction of a monument to honor Brigham Young and the other pioneers who thereafter arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. The site of the monument, at the mouth of Emigration Canyon, was selected 12 years prior to the centennial celebrations. The 12-foot 4-inch statue of President Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Wilford Woodruff majestically overlooks the valley atop its 60-foot-tall pedestal and is named for Brigham Young's famous declaration: "This is the right place."

Mahonri Young, grandson of Brigham Young, was the sculptor chosen for the monumental task, which he began in 1939. Progress was hampered by World War II, but Mahonri persevered, carefully researching each element of his planned sculpture. On the day of the monument dedication, July 24, 1947, Mahonri Young said to the gathered crowd, "Next week come the ninth of August, I will be 70 years old. This is the greatest day of my life."

The *Salt Lake Tribune* of July 24, 1947, described the location of the monument: "On the spot where, according to the best available information, Brigham Young stood, or reclined, or smote the earth with his cane when he gazed upon the 'promised land' for the first time . . . surrounded by rocky, rolling ridges and ravines—arid, abandoned and unimproved—untouched by toil." The *Tribune* predicted that "the mouth of Emigration canyon will take its place among world shrines when the colossal This Is the Place monument is unveiled."



President George Albert Smith offered the dedicatory prayer at monument's unveiling. In the prayer he stated, "In memory of those brave souls who pioneered the wilderness, who came here not only a hundred years ago, but who came before and since, we stand today with our heads uncovered, with thanksgiving in our hearts." President Smith invoked a blessing upon the descendants of the pioneers, asking that "they may cultivate the traits of character that were worthy of their forebears and to add to those ideals."

The monument was also designed to honor the early explorers of the area that is now Utah. Spanish explorers and missionaries along with ambitious trappers and traders are among those featured on the monument. As stated by the *Salt Lake Tribune*, the monument does not "commemorate or symbolize any religious or racial group. It depicts . . . [all] contributors . . . to the building of the intermountain empire."

The day following the monument's dedication, the *Tribune* reported that there were 25,000 people in attendance at the ceremony. "One of the world's great monuments," declared *Tribune* journalist Clarence S. Barker, "commemorating the cause of freedom and religious liberty . . . was unveiled and dedicated Thursday."

The monument stands today as a tribute to all of the pioneer Saints who made their way across the Great Plains of the United States or left their native land to journey to Utah. It also



"One of the world's great monuments commemorating the cause of freedom and religious liberty. . ."

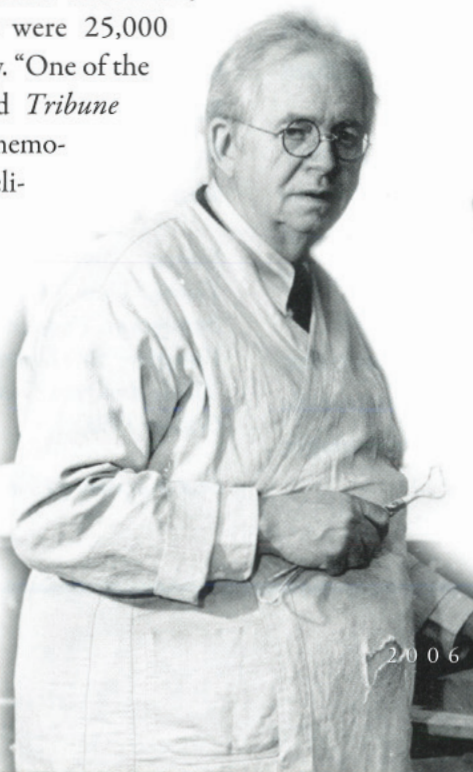
—Clarence S. Barker, *Salt Lake Tribune*

stands to honor Mahonri Young and the many others who made its construction possible, along with the descendants of the Utah pioneers who keep the pioneer legacy alive. ▣

Sources: Thomas Toone, "Mahonri Young: Sculptor of His Heritage," *Ensign*, October 1988, 41; "This Is the Place Monument," *This Is the Place Heritage Park* website; Clarence S. Barker, "Utahns Cheer SUP Trek upon Arrival," *Salt Lake Tribune* (July 23, 1947): 1; "Centennial Mounts to Climax Today," *Salt Lake Tribune* (July 24, 1947): 1; "Utah's Pioneer Day in Centennial Year Celebrated with Varied Ceremonies," *Salt Lake Tribune* (July 23, 1947); "200,000 View July 24 Events," *Salt Lake Tribune* (July 25, 1947): 1; "Dedicatory Prayer by President Smith," *Deseret News* (August 2, 1947).

See "A Heritage of Art: Mahonri Mackintosh

Young" by Brandi Rainey, *Pioneer* magazine, Summer 2002, 6–15. Photos of This Is the Place Monument and Mahonri sculpting for the monument © by Intellectual Reserve, Inc., courtesy LDS Church Archives (4–5).



The LAST PIONEER

by Tiffany Taylor

Few can claim to have traveled by ox team, wagon, horse and buggy, bicycle, car, and airplane, but when Hilda Anderson Erickson flew to Washington D.C. at the age of 106 to meet the President of the United States, she accomplished the feat. In 1964, at the age of 104, Hilda was officially named the last surviving Mormon pioneer immigrant of over 80,000 who crossed the plains by wagon or handcart prior to the coming of the railroad to Utah in 1869.

Hilda was born on December 11, 1859, in Ledsjö, Sweden, and came to the United States with her family, arriving in the Utah Territory when she was seven years old. She had auburn-colored hair and was known as a hard worker. She began earning money by sewing clothes—the first of several career skills she would master. She married John A. Erickson on February 23, 1882, and served a 12-year Church mission with him in Ibapah, Deep Creek Valley, Utah, near the Nevada border. On their mission, the Ericksons taught the Goshute Indians farming techniques.

Noting the need for a more effective system of midwifery in the Ibapah area, Hilda left for Salt Lake City to study obstetrics. She received certification a year later and returned to Deep Creek Valley, where she delivered nearly all of the babies born there for the next two decades.

The location of the Deep Creek Valley was such that a high amount of traffic made the Erickson's mercantile business successful. Hilda became a storekeeper, manager, buyer, clerk, and hotelier.



The Ericksons, with their two children, later moved 30 miles away to Granstville, Utah. When John was called on a three-year mission for the Church to Hilda's native land of Sweden, Hilda single-handedly tended to the oversight of the family's ranch. She was an expert horsewoman and was well-

educated in the business of livestock dealing. She successfully maintained the ranch during John's absence.

The family later sold their ranch to a passing New Yorker and retired to Grantsville. John passed away in 1943, but Hilda remained occupied in church and civic affairs. She served as the clerk for the Grantsville Farm Loan Association and also as the president of the local LDS Primary organization. At the age of 105, Hilda was still driving her own automobile. She passed away on January 1, 1969, at the age of 108.

The Settlement Canyon Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers erected a monument to her life in Granstville, Utah, in 1997. The sculpture, done by Peter M. Fillerup, depicts Hilda riding sidesaddle on one of her frequent "errands of mercy" to pull teeth, deliver babies, administer medicine, or cure an ailing animal. ▣

Sources: "Settlement Canyon Chapter," fundraising letter, Tooele, Utah, Florence Youngberg files; "Last Surviving Immigrant Pioneer—Hilda Anderson Erickson," Florence Youngberg files; Deseret News, June 8, 1997; Beck Bartholomew, "Hilda Anderson Erickson, Working Woman," Historian=Blazer, October 1995.

Oval inset photo of Hilda Erickson courtesy Utah State Historical Society.



GRANTSVILLE, UTAH, 429 East Main Street
HILDA ANDERSON, PIONEER, MONUMENT
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1997

Remembering REXBURG

by Tiffany Taylor

In the late 1870s, miners combed the Montana hills hoping to find pockets of valuable natural resources. These men and others who arrived in the area were entranced by the rich, fertile Snake River Valley, which extended into Idaho. A railroad was soon constructed to assist the miners, and the number of settlers in the area began to increase.

In 1879, John Poole, an employee of the Utah Northern Railroad, reported to the people of Utah that the farmland in what later became known as Rexburg, Idaho, was available and appeared to be productive. Consequently, Church President John Taylor commissioned W. B. Preston and Thomas E. Ricks to scout out the Upper Snake River Valley for a possible settlement site.

Thomas E. Ricks became the founder of both the town of Rexburg and Ricks College (now known as Brigham Young University–Idaho). He and his companions began cutting logs for community buildings in the spring of 1883. Those in Ricks's group proposed that the first town be named Ricksburg, in his honor, but he suggested the name Rexburg, since the German ancestral form of Ricks is Rex.

Mosquitoes plagued the early settlers in the area, earning it the nickname "Mosquito Flats." Until the log structures were complete, settlers lived in dugouts or tents along the Teton River.

In November 1888, Stake President and Board of Education Chairman Thomas E. Ricks introduced Jacob Spori as principal of Bannock Stake Academy.

Art © by Glen S. Hopkinson, used by permission.

Another prominent city resident, Henry Flamm, became the first mayor of Rexburg when the town was officially granted city status in 1903. Once a permanent city was in place, the population rapidly increased. Canals were built to provide water to the citizens, and by 1900, there were 97 canals in the area.

The first school in Rexburg was known as the Bannock Stake Academy and opened in 1888. In 1903, a school housed in the Spori Building (named after Jacob Spori, first principal of the Bannock Stake Academy) was completed, and in 1915, college courses were added to the school's curriculum. Ricks Academy, as it was later called, became the first junior college in the intermountain region. In 2001 the school's name was changed



to Brigham Young University–Idaho, and for the first time, four-year university programs were offered. The accomplishments of Rexburg's early settlers were many, and the rich educational traditions they established continue to bless the lives of students from all over the world.

On October 18, 2001, the Upper Snake River Valley Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers erected a commemorative marker in Rexburg, Idaho. The monument's purpose is to recognize the sacrifices and ingenuity of the city's early settlers. It shows visitors the location of various early residences and city buildings. Though Rexburg is now a large and growing city, gestures such as the placement of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers monument ensure that its heritage will never be forgotten. ▣

IDAHO MARKERS

EAGLE ROCK, IDAHO

1. EVANS GRAIN AND ELEVATOR COOP
2. STEAM ENGINE

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2001

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO FALLS LDS HOSPITAL

Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 1990

LINCOLN, IDAHO, BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2001

REXBURG, IDAHO

1. TABERNACLE, 51 N. Center
2. EARLY REXBURG

Sponsor: Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2001



Above: The Bannock Stake Academy. For more information, see Pioneer magazine, Autumn 2001, 4–17.

9 TIP-OFFS TO A RIP-OFF



- 1** “You’ve been specially selected to hear this offer!”
- 2** “You’ll get a wonderful FREE bonus if you buy our product!”
- 3** “You’ve won a valuable prize!” or “You’ve won money in a foreign lottery.”—especially if you must PAY a fee or tax, or buy a product, before getting your prize.
- 4** “You must send money RIGHT NOW.”—especially if you are asked to use a wire service or courier.

- 5** “This investment is LOW RISK and provides a HIGHER RETURN than you can get ANYWHERE else.”
- 6** “You have to make up your mind RIGHT AWAY.”
- 7** “You DON’T need to check our company with anyone.”
- 8** “We’ll just put the shipping and handling CHARGES on your CREDIT CARD.”
- 9** “You DON’T need any written information or references.”

REMEMBER—IF IT SOUNDS TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE, IT PROBABLY IS!

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Undaunted Courage

by Tiffany Taylor

It would take someone as remarkable as Ellen (Nellie) Pucell Unthank to bring a London baroness from the Parliament's House of Lords, a member of the First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and a state governor to Cedar City, Utah. On August 3, 1991, Baroness Caroline Anne Cox, President Gordon B. Hinckley, and Utah governor Norman H. Bangerter all gathered on the Southern Utah University campus in Cedar City to pay tribute to Nellie Unthank, a survivor of the Edward Martin Handcart Company. The day of the monument dedication was officially named "a day of praise for Ellen Pucell Unthank" by a Joint Resolution of the Utah State Legislature.

Nellie was born on November 6, 1846, in Tintwhistle, England. At the age of nine, she and her older sister Maggie left with their parents to journey to the Salt Lake Valley. They joined the Edward Martin Handcart Company, but early snows trapped the ill-prepared company in the mountains of Wyoming. Both of Nellie's parents died along the way, and when the two girls were rescued, Nellie's feet were frozen.

The damage to Nellie's feet and lower legs was so severe that amputation provided the only plausible way to save her life. No anesthetics were available, so Nellie had to be strapped to a board, and her legs were removed just below the knee. She spent the rest of her life moving about on the painful stubs of her legs.

At the age of 24 she married William Unthank from Cedar City, Utah, and later gave birth to six children. William's income was limited, so Nellie did knitting and various other jobs to help support

the family. She kept her small log cabin immaculately clean, pounding the dirt floor until it became as hard as concrete.

Nellie never accepted assistance without finding a way to repay the giver. She is said to have taken her children to the local chapel once a year to clean it from top to bottom. She was remembered as a hard worker and a faithful Latter-day Saint. She died at the age of 65 in Cedar City.

The Sons of the Utah Pioneers monument in Cedar City depicts Nellie as a young girl—before the loss of her feet—joyously moving towards Zion. The life-size sculpture was crafted by Jerry Anderson from Leeds, Utah. Nellie Pucell Unthank truly did, as one newspaper article put it, stand tall, though she stood on her knees. ▣

Sources: Dixie L. Leavitt, "Ellen Pucell Unthank Memorial Resolution, 1991 General Session," Utah State Legislature Resolution S. J. R. No. 18; *Sons of the Utah Pioneers* press release, July 26, 1991; William R. Palmer, "She Stood Tall on Her Knees," *The Instructor* 79, 152-55; "On Her Knees She Stood Tall," all from the Florence Youngberg files.



CEDAR CITY, UTAH
200 North 300 West
ELLEN PUCCELL
UNTHANK
Sponsor: Cedar City
Chapter, 1991

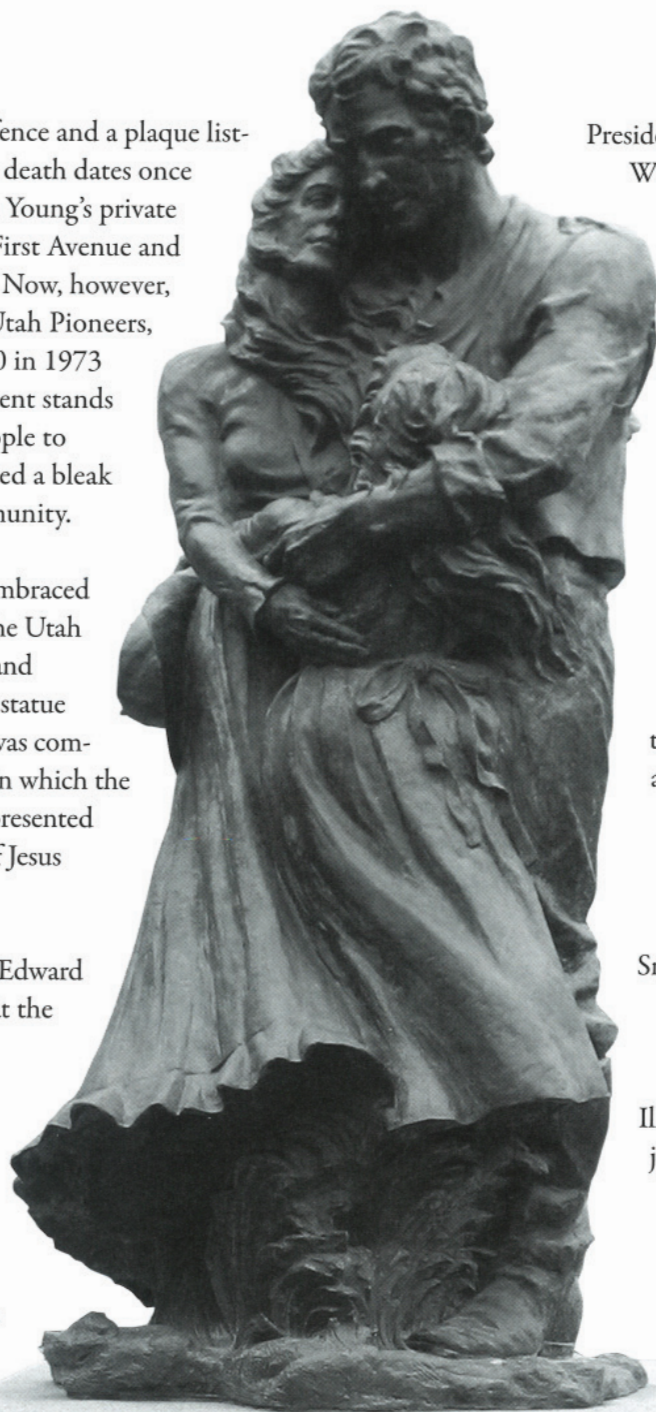
Honoring Brother Brigham

by Tiffany Taylor

Only a small iron fence and a plaque listing his birth and death dates once marked Brigham Young's private burial grounds, located at First Avenue and 200 East in Salt Lake City. Now, however, thanks to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, who raised over \$25,000.00 in 1973 and 1974, a fitting monument stands to the man who led his people to safety in the West and turned a bleak desert into a thriving community.

The undertaking was embraced by chapters of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers across the nation, and when the eight-foot bronze statue honoring President Young was complete, a ceremony was held in which the Sons of the Utah Pioneers presented the statue to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The statue, sculpted by Edward J. Fraughton, was unveiled at the burial grounds on June 1, 1974—the 173rd anniversary of Brigham Young's birth. The statue depicts a pioneer father, mother, and daughter and was accompanied by a bust of Brigham Young. The theme of the dedicatory exercise was "All Is Well." In addition to honoring



President Young, hymn writers William Clayton and Eliza R. Snow were recognized as contributors to the growth of the Church in the Salt Lake Valley.

When Dr. Orson D. Wright officially presented the monument to the Church, he described it as depicting two messages. First, "It depicts the hope, joy and bright achievements for the pioneers in the future, despite almost unbearable hardships."

Brigham Young was born on June 1, 1801, in Whittingham, Vermont. He succeeded Joseph Smith as President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was responsible for leading the Saints from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the Salt Lake Valley—a journey of nearly 1,400 miles. ▣

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
BRIGHAM YOUNG GRAVE
STATUE, 1st Avenue
between State Street
and A Street
Sponsor: Sons of Utah
Pioneers, 1974





Above: Hundreds attended the dedication of the Pioneer Memorial Monument at Brigham Young's gravesite, June 1, 1974. Speakers included President N. Eldon Tanner, at the time, First Counselor in the Church presidency, Governor Calvin L. Rampton with music performed by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.
Photo by Jerry Harvey.

Source: "SUP to Erect Monument at Brigham Young Grave," March–April 1973, and "Church Receives Monument in Impressive Rites," July–August 1974, Florence Youngberg files.



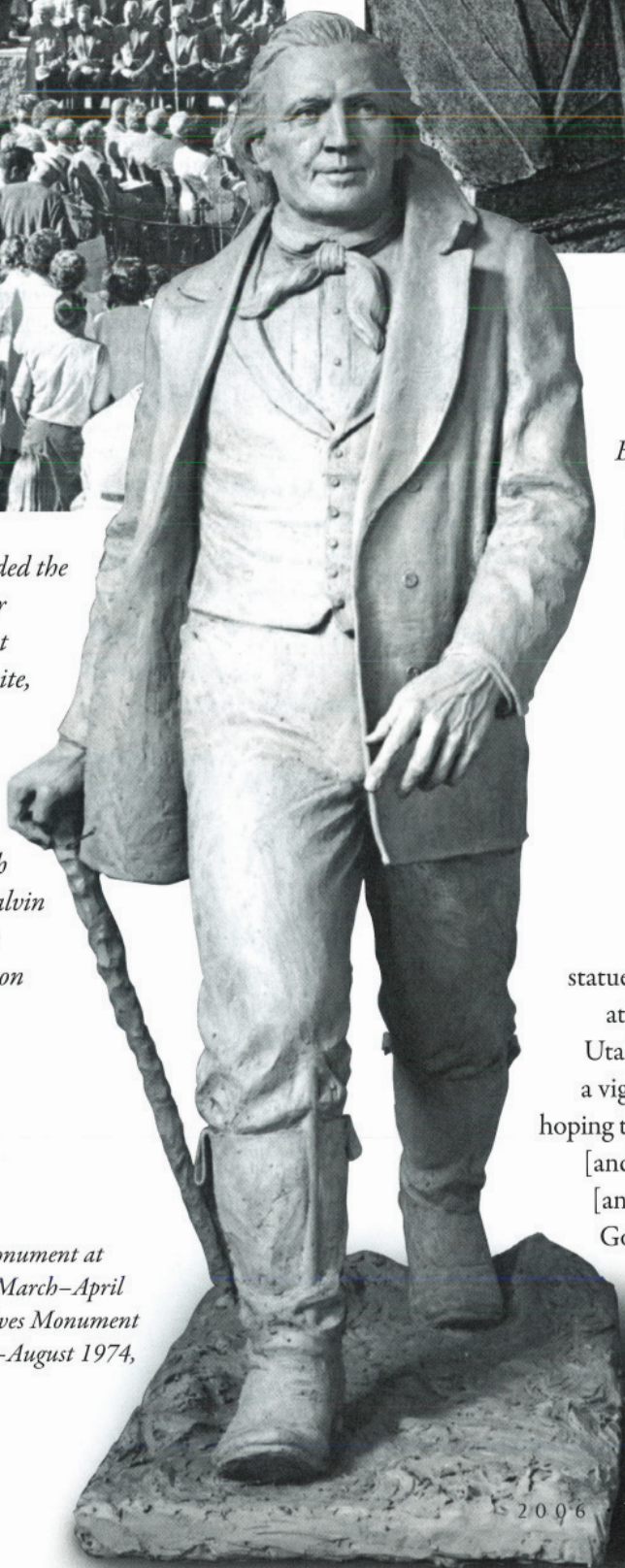
*Above: Utah State Capitol
BRIGHAM YOUNG BUST*

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1956.
Beloved Utah Norwegian sculptor, Torleif S. Knaphus created a bronze bust of President Brigham Young that was placed at the rotunda of the State Capitol on July 24, 1956.

*Utah State Capitol
BRIGHAM YOUNG STATUE*

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1994

On July 25, 1994, a heroic-size statue of Brigham Young was unveiled at the Utah State Capitol rotunda. Utah sculptor Kraig Verner depicted a vigorous, youthful Brigham Young, hoping to "capture the essence of the man, [and] to create a sense of movement, [and] a sense of strength." President Gordon B. Hinckley, Utah Governor Michael Leavitt, and Salt Lake City Mayor Deedee Corradini attended the commemorative ceremony.



THE

LONGEST MARCH

by Tiffany Taylor



Eight days after the United States Congress declared war on Mexico, Latter-day Saint Jesse C. Little, at the request of Church President Brigham Young, met with President of the United States, James K. Polk, to ask for assistance. The Saints, after being driven from their homes in Nauvoo, Illinois, sought federal aid as they struggled to journey to the safety of the West. President Polk suggested that the Latter-day Saints send 500 men to join Colonel Stephen W. Kearny's Army of the West. The soldiers' wages would provide relief to the displaced Saints. Little accepted the offer, and Captain James Allen was sent to Council Bluffs, Iowa, to enlist five companies of soldiers. On July 16, 1846, a total of 543 men joined what became known as the Mormon Battalion. Traveling with the Battalion were 33 women—20 of whom were employed as laundresses—and 51 children.

The group left Council Bluffs four days after their enlistment and arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 1, 1846. Here they were supplied with

the necessary equipment for their march to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Heat, fatigue, thirst, and disease plagued the soldiers on their march, but they arrived in Santa Fe in October 1846. En route to San Diego, California, the regiment expected conflict near Tucson, Arizona, but Mexican soldiers abandoned the area before the Mormon Battalion arrived.

*Headquarters Company of
Mormon Battalion.*





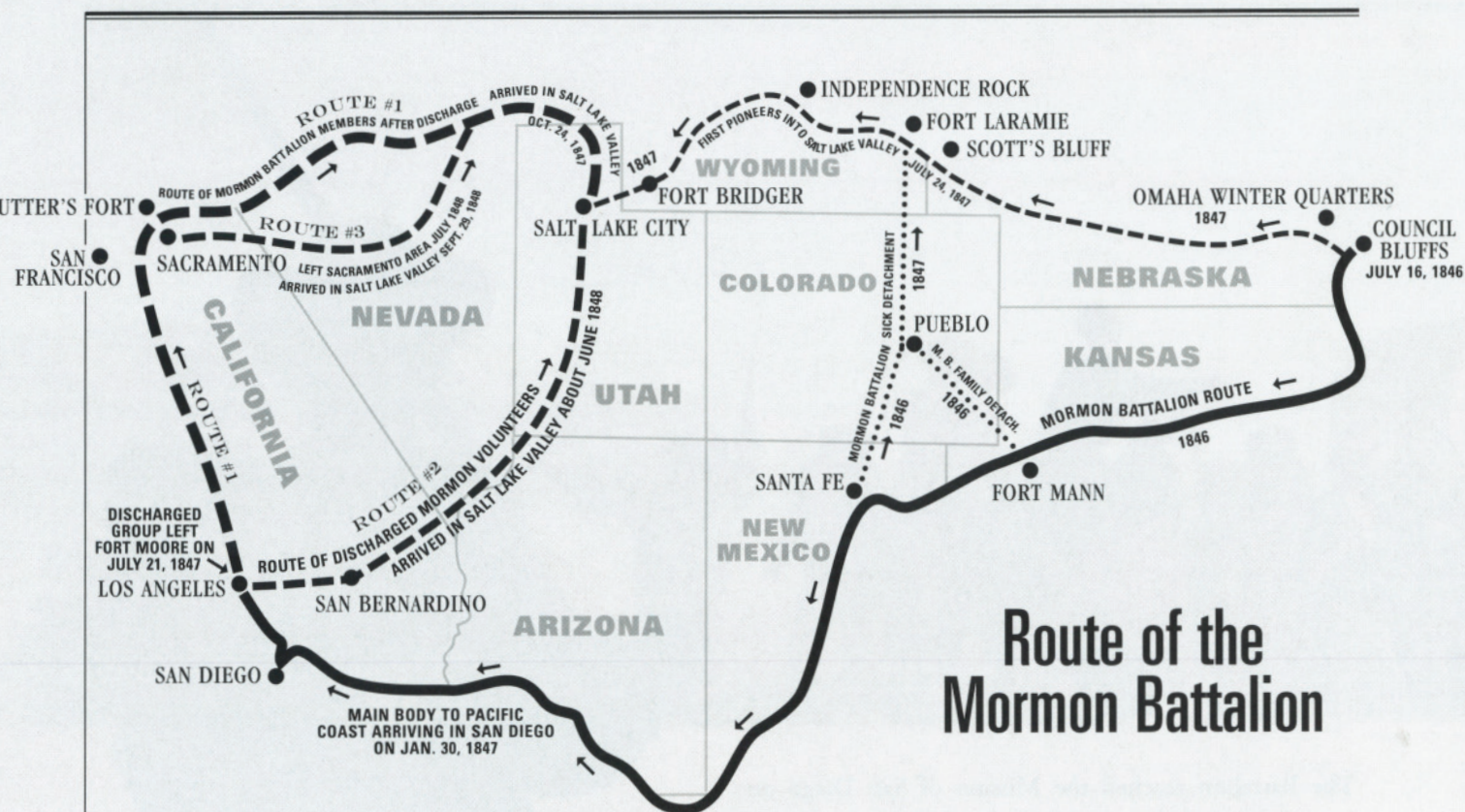
The Battalion reached the Mission of San Diego on January 28, 1847. Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke informed General Kearny of the Battalion's depleted and fatigued condition. Cooke reported, "History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry. Half of it has been through a wilderness where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where, for lack of water, there is no living creature." The Mormon soldiers were released from duty on July 16, 1847—one year after their enlistment.

The Mormon Battalion's march of over 2,000 miles was one of the longest in United States military history. The Battalion assisted with the construction of a courthouse in San Diego and Fort Moore in Los Angeles. After being released from duty, many members of the Battalion traveled to Salt Lake City to be with their families, while others re-enlisted in the army, joining Captain Daniel C. Davis's Company A of the Mormon Volunteers.

In 1968, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints asked the Sons of the Utah Pioneers to erect a new monument in San Diego to replace the crumbling Mormon Battalion marker already there. The Sons of the Utah Pioneers took on the challenge and set a goal to raise over \$18,000 for the monument, which is complemented today by the Mormon Battalion Memorial Visitors' Center, located at 2510 Juan Street in Old Town, San Diego, California. ▣

**SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
MORMON BATTALION
MONUMENT**

*Sponsor: Sons of Utah
Pioneers, 1968.*



Sources: Susan Easton Black, "History of the Mormon Battalion," Utah History Encyclopedia; "SUP Chapters Will Build Monument to Mormon Battalion at San Diego," May 1968, Florence Youngberg files.

Right: photo of the monument unveiling in 1968.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
MORMON BATTALION
 Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1968

Visuals: Mormon Battalion, painting by George M. Ottinger (14-15) © by Intellectual Reserve, Inc. Oval inset photo of Mormon Battalion (14) courtesy Utah State Historical Society. Monument photo by Jeanette Andrews (15).



Martin & Willie

HANDCART COMPANIES

by Kelsey Lambert,
BYU Studies

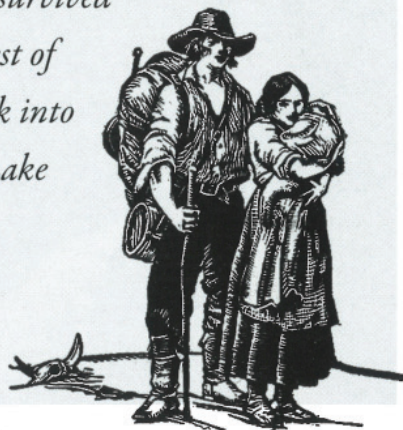
The year 2006 marks the sesquicentennial of the Martin and Willie Handcart Companies treks to the Great Salt Lake Valley. These faithful Saints made the journey to the Valley pulling handcarts and walking, enduring some of the greatest hardships of all the pioneers who followed Brigham Young's call to gather in the West. In an attempt to bring some of the personal daily experiences of the Willie Company to members of the Church and other interested viewers, *BYU Studies* has produced a day-by-day web chronology of the trek, based on research by Paul D. Lyman, eventually to be compiled in a book published by *BYU Studies*.

On the website www.handcart.byu.edu, viewers can follow the Saints day-by-day on their journey, from the Willie Company Journal, as well as brief summaries pulled from other journals and sources. Entries include links to full-text journals and accounts, including the diaries of William Woodward and Levi Savage, and an account by John Chislett, written some years after they arrived in Salt Lake. The information on the site uses a wide range of previously overlooked sources, including Daughters of Utah Pioneers, state historical societies, newspapers, railway

Willie Company Journal, October 16:

*"Sister Ella, wife of Olof Wicklund was delivered of a son."
"Sister Ella" made the entire trek up to this point pregnant, with the last months of her pregnancy on foot through the long, hot stretches of Nebraska. She had her baby just seven days before the company experienced the fatal ascend of Rocky Ridge.*

Miraculously, both Ella and baby Jacob survived the rest of the trek into Salt Lake City.



maps, congress reports, and John Dickerson's territorial surveys.

On the webpage, you will see a summary for that specific day along with information from original documents. From there you can click to see entries organized by day, by month, or by place.

The places traveled are divided into six categories: (1) Liverpool to New York City, (2) New York City to Iowa City, (3) Iowa City to Florence, Nebraska Territory, (4) Florence, to Fort Laramie, Nebraska Territory, (5) Fort Laramie to Sixth Crossing of the Sweetwater River, Nebraska Territory, and (6) Sixth Crossing of the Sweetwater River to Great Salt Lake City.

Whether sea sickness, cramped trains, hot and humid days of walking, or harsh winter storms on a reduced food supply, these Saints experienced almost

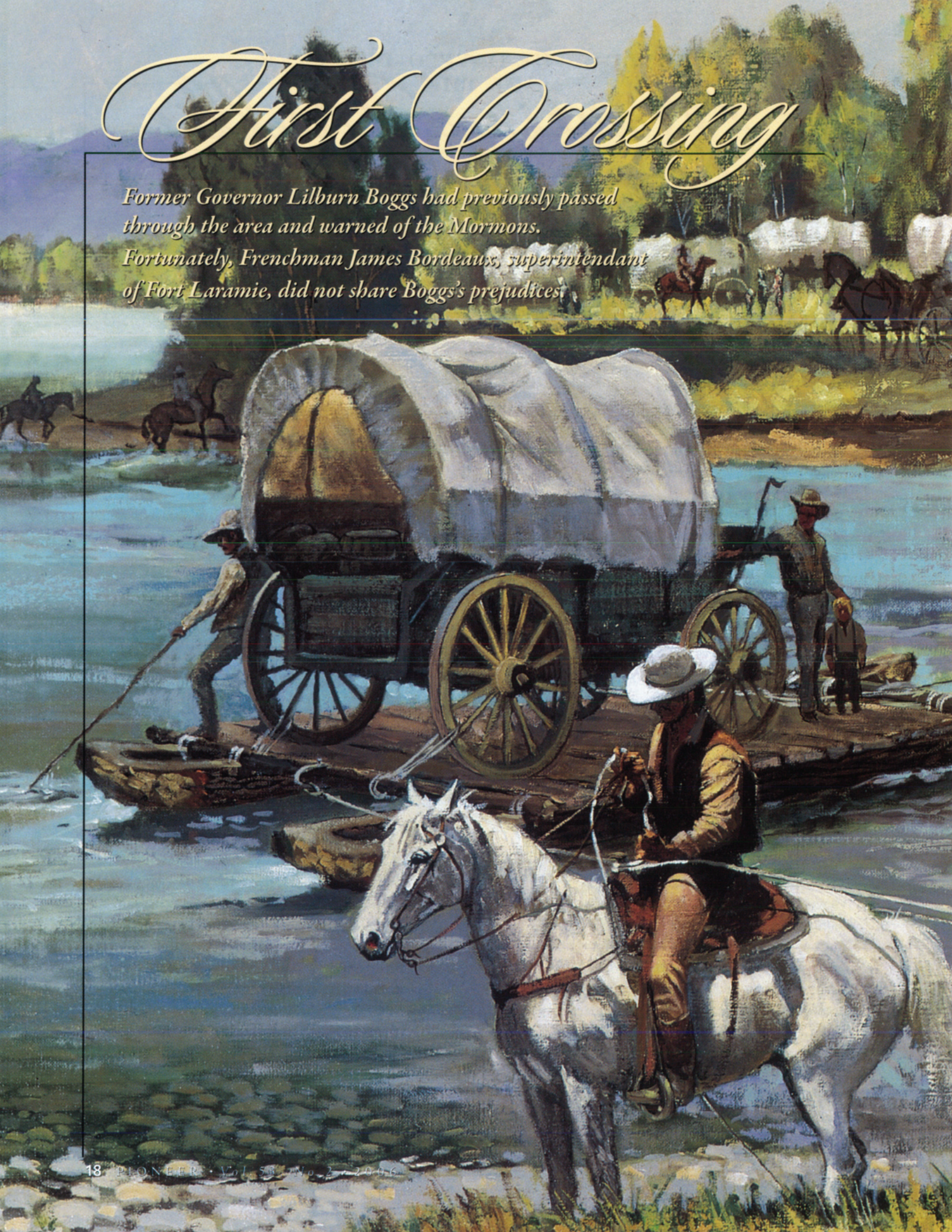
every kind of physical trial imaginable.

This chronology of the Willie Handcart Company will give new insights into the experiences and hardships of these faithful Saints. Their stories and events will strengthen your testimony and understanding as you access this new, fuller context. To have daily events emailed directly to you, contact byustudies@byu.edu or visit the website: www.handcart.byu.edu ■

First Crossing

Former Governor Lilburn Boggs had previously passed through the area and warned of the Mormons.

Fortunately, Frenchman James Bordeaux, superintendent of Fort Laramie, did not share Boggs's prejudices.



by Tiffany Taylor

After traveling 543 miles from Winter Quarters, Nebraska, Brigham Young and his group of weary companions reached the North Platte River near Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in June 1847. The fort, originally known as Fort William, burned down and was replaced by Fort John. The name was later changed to Fort Laramie, due to the structure's proximity to the confluence of the Laramie River and the North Platte River. It housed the trading operations of the American Fur Company.

Seeking information to assist them on their westward trek, Church leaders crossed the river and met with the fort's superintendent, Frenchman James Bordeaux (*oval inset*). Bordeaux told the men that former Missouri Governor Lilburn Boggs had previously passed through the area and warned him to beware of the Mormons. Fortunately, Bordeaux did not share Boggs's prejudices and agreed to rent his flatboat to the Saints for \$15.

The pioneer camp was located about one-half mile beyond the junction of the Laramie and North Platte rivers. On June 3, 1847, the Saints began ferrying their wagons and other supplies across the North Platte. Approximately 15 minutes were required for each trip across the river, and by the following day, all of the wagons had been transported to the other side.

The group of Saints traveled an additional 116 miles before reaching another portion of the North Platte River. Due to melting snows, the river's banks were swollen, and the swift current made crossing the 100 yard stretch a dangerous prospect. Consequently, the Saints constructed their own ferry, which they



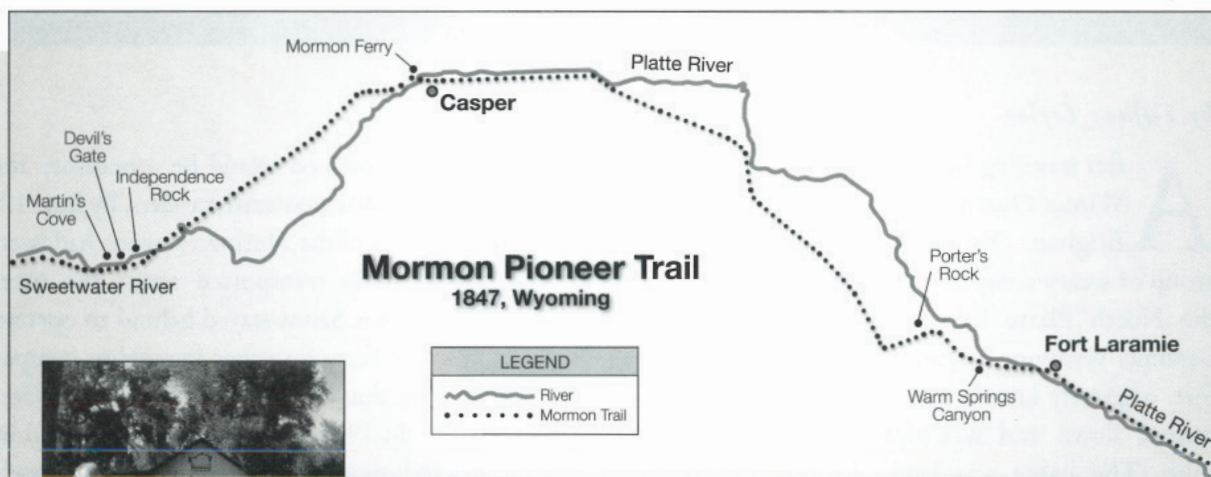
presumed would be a necessity for other westward travelers. By June 17, all of the Mormon wagons had been safely transported across the river. Nine Saints stayed behind to operate the ferry for other immigrant companies, thus earning much-needed supplies.

In 1932, a monument was erected in the area to honor the Oregon Trail and its travelers, but for years, nothing existed to mark the area's importance in the history of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. When Gordon and Eileen Christensen learned that no monument existed to commemorate the site of the Mormons' first crossing of the North Platte River, they spearheaded efforts to place a Latter-day Saint marker near Fort Laramie.

Fort Laramie resident Dot Hill arranged with local artist Perry Johnson to build a log cabin at the site, and stone mason Ivan Samson constructed a monument featuring a bronze Sons of the Utah Pioneers marker. The monument was funded by the Mills Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers and was dedicated on August 16, 1992. At the dedication, a local LDS ward choir sang "Come, Come Ye Saints"—thus completing the fitting monument to the perseverance and determination of the Mormon pioneers. ▣

Source: "Mills Chapter Dedicates Monument in Wyoming," 1992, Florence Youngberg files; Orson F. Whitney, History of Utah, 1892.

Art: Crossing the Platte River © by Harold Hopkinson, used by permission.



LARAMIE, WYOMING
MORMON
PIONEERS AT
FORT LARAMIE
Sponsor: Mills
Chapter, 1992



In 1980, a replica of the Mormon ferry and a reconstructed section of the Guinard bridge were added to the Fort Casper Museum grounds at 4001 Fort Casper Road, Casper, Wyoming. Photo courtesy Kenneth R. Mays.

MORMON FERRY

In 1847, Brigham Young led the Mormons from Winter Quarters in present-day Nebraska to their new home in the Great Salt Lake Valley. The Pioneer party arrived at present-day Casper on June 12. Faced with a flooding North Platte, Brigham commissioned the construction of a ferry boat to ensure a safe river crossing. The completed ferry consisted of cottonwood dugout canoes, planking for a deck, two oars, and a rudder.

Other trains of emigrants contracted with the ferrymen to carry them across. On June 19, Brigham Young named nine men to remain and operate the ferry while the rest of the party continued the journey west. Eventually utilizing a rope and pulley system, the Mormon ferry could float a loaded wagon across the river in just five minutes. Through the 1852 season, Mormon men returned to the Casper area to operate the ferry business. ▣

—www.casperwy.gov/content/leisure/fort/Museum.asp



Mormon STATION

by Tiffany Taylor

In the shadow of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is a small town, now known as Genoa, Nevada. The area was first noted by mountain men and fur traders who passed through in the early 1820s and was explored by General John Charles Fremont during the 1840s. Mormons first came into contact with the region when a group of Mormon Battalion veterans split off from a group of 80 others traveling back to California in search of gold. Early in June 1850, Hampton S. Beatie, Joseph Dumont, Abner Blackburn, and Thomas Blackburn built a roofless trading post just north of present-day Genoa in what was then a part of the Utah Territory. The men sold the establishment to Stephen Moore after a profitable summer and journeyed to Salt Lake City, but were attacked by Shoshone Indians on their way.

In June 1851, Hampden Beatie's uncle, John Reese, succumbed to his curiosities about the area his nephew had told him so many tales about and took a group of 17 men back to the Carson Valley. They set up a trading post in what is today Genoa, Nevada, complete with a 30 x 50 foot hotel and mercantile complex, which thrived due to the high traffic of the California Gold Rush. Their town became known as Mormon Station, "the first settlement in present-day Nevada."

Reese later sold the trading post to A. Woodward and Company, but after Woodward's death in 1853, Reese again obtained possession. On September 1, 1854, Reese again sold the property—this time to William J. "Lucky Bill" Thorington. The hotel and trading post saw a series of owners but remained an active business establishment up through the turn of the century.

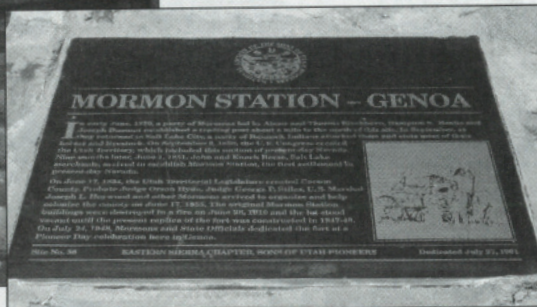
On June 17, 1854, Probate Judge Orson Hyde of the Utah Territory along with Judge George P. Stiles and U. S. Marshal Joseph L. Heywood arrived to assist residents in organizing a county. Carson County was officially created one year later on June 17, 1855.

The original Mormon Station structures, the oldest buildings in Nevada, stood in the center of the growing town of Genoa until they were destroyed by the "Terrible Fire of 1910," along with a substantial portion of the northern end of town. On July 24, 1948, Genoa citizens and Nevada state officials dedicated a fort on one of the original building sites, which was updated and expanded in 1978.

On July 27, 1991, to celebrate "the 140th anniversary of the first Anglo Saxon community in Nevada," members of the Eastern Sierra Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers gathered at Mormon Station State Park with approximately 800 area residents to dedicate a stone marker near the reconstructed fort. The marker stands on the site of the valley's first cabin, built by Abner Blackburn and Hampton Beatie. Residents planned to always hold a Pioneer Day celebration in July to honor the Mormon settlers of their area. ▣

Sources: Don Watts, "Pioneer Day at Mormon Station, Nevada," Florence Youngberg files; Nancy C. Miluck and Eva Scarselli, The Genoa-Carson Valley Book 1991-1992 issue, May 1991.

GENOA, NEVADA
GENOA: FIRST CABIN
Sponsor: Sierra Chapter,
1992



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DESERT Oasis

by Tiffany Taylor

Long before a group of members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints would happen upon the desert mesa that later became known as Mesa, Arizona, the Hohokam people inhabited the area where they worked to tame the desert terrain. Evidence suggests that by the year A. D. 1450, the Hohokam people had constructed hundreds of miles of canals which they used to irrigate the parched soil of the American Southwest. Missionaries, explorers, and various Native American tribes inhabited the region at various times throughout the following centuries until westward expansion brought white settlers to the area.

After the end of the war with Mexico in 1847, members of the Mormon Battalion, a group of Latter-day Saint soldiers enlisted by the United States Army, came upon the desert mesa and reported back to Church leaders in the Salt Lake Valley that the local residents of the area were friendly and the climate was suitable for farming various products. Church leaders later asked Daniel Webster Jones to lead a group of Latter-day Saints to settle in Arizona. In March 1877, he and



a handful of families settled in Lehi (just north of present-day Mesa).

On February 14, 1878, Francis Martin Pomeroy, Charles Crismon, George M. Serrine, and Charles I. Robson happened upon the ancient irrigation system and, for the next eight months, the men and other settlers worked to restore one of the thousand-year-old

structures. Their efforts allowed water to once again flow to the desert, which soon blossomed into a thriving community.

On February 13, 1988, over 1,500 citizens of Mesa, Arizona, gathered at the city's Pioneer Park to dedicate the Mesa Sons of the Utah Pioneers monument honoring the area's early settlers. Sculpted by pioneer descendant Claude Pomeroy, the monument features life-size statues of the four men who first came upon the desert mesa. Over 500 contributors donated their means to funding the erection of the monument. ▀

Source: "Mesa Chapter Cooperates in Erection of Monument to Early Pioneers," February 1988, Florence Youngberg files; "A Brief History of Mesa, Arizona," <http://www.mesalibrary.org>.

MESA, ARIZONA

Pioneer Park, 526 E. Main Street

EARLY ARIZONA PIONEERS

Sponsor: Mesa Chapter, 1988



When Robert Owen of North Wales was imprisoned for refusing to take an oath of allegiance to Charles II of England, he could not have known the great impact this single act of courage would have on generations to come. Robert's second great-grandson, Edward Hunter of Chester County, Pennsylvania, often reflected on the bravery of his illustrious ancestor with a sense of responsibility to uphold the legacy with which he had been blessed. Edward manifested his belief in the importance of religious tolerance when, in 1833, he offered to rebuild the fire-damaged Chester County schoolhouse if the residents "would allow all persons and persuasions to meet in it to worship God." The new building was named the West Nantmeal Seminary.

In 1839, missionaries from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints arrived in Chester County, hoping to share their message with the descendants of the Quaker and Scotch-Irish Presbyterian farmers that had originally settled the area. Edward Hunter made sure that the

THE SAINTS OF MORMON HOLLOW

Mormons were welcome at the West Nantmeal Seminary, but caught wind of a plot to harass Latter-day Saint Elijah H. Davis at the nearby settlement of Locust Grove. Edward, determined to protect the missionary, attended the meeting at Locust Grove. When a member of the congregation rose to intimidate Elijah Davis, Edward rose to his feet and declared, "He is a stranger and shall have justice shown him and be respected; we will hear him and then hear you speak." Edward later wondered at his actions. Why had he gone to such great pains to protect the interest of the Mormon missionaries? He came to realize that there was truth in their message and was baptized into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on October 8, 1840, by Elder Orson Hyde.

Edward Hunter's influence in the Chester County community was evidenced by the fact that many of the local residents followed him into the waters of baptism. His neighbor, H. W. Vallette captured the attitude of many when he said, "I only felt that if a man like Edward Hunter, whose name was a synonym of upright probity,



of sound sense and discernment, could be brought to believe in these things, what right had I or others of less understanding to . . . ridicule them."

Due to Hunter's example, Mormon missionaries baptized between eight to ten people each week until the members in the branch numbered over 200. This area, near the present-day Devereux school on Route 282 in Chester County, Pennsylvania, soon came to be known as "Mormon Hollow." The Prophet Joseph Smith, in connection with a trip to Washington D.C. to speak with President Martin Van Buren, stayed with the Saints at Mormon Hollow for about two weeks in January 1840. Later that year, Hyrum Smith visited the area and, with the local Church members, attended a conference in nearby Philadelphia.

Following the leadership of Edward Hunter, the Mormon Hollow Saints joined with the main body of the Church in Nauvoo, Illinois. After the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, these faithful Saints joined the other pioneers in the great westward trek from Nauvoo to the Rocky Mountains. Edward Hunter was made Presiding Bishop of the LDS Church in 1851 and served diligently in that office until his death in 1883.

Edward Hunter lived up to the legacy he inherited from his second great-grandfather, Robert Owen. Because of Edward's example, hundreds of lives were eternally blessed.

Mormon Hollow was mentioned in the 1881 History of Wallace Township, Pennsylvania, which noted, "Wallace twp. Was formed in 1852 by a division of

Chapter Eternal

In loving memory of our SUP brothers who have recently joined their pioneer forebears on the other side of the veil. Pioneer rejoices in the lives of these good men and extends its sympathies and good wishes to families and loved ones.

Glen Broadhead,
Settlement Canyon
Vernon Carr, Centerville
Alan Clark,
Upper Snake River Valley
Glen Spencer Collins,
Ogden
Dean Grover,
Upper Snake River Valley
Clive B. Jolley, Holladay

Robert E. Jones, Holladay
George Parry,
At Large, Life member
Boyd Steward, Temple Fork
Clarence LaMar Walker,
Ogden
Rueland Ward,
Upper Snake River Valley
Leland "Clair" Williamsen,
Bountiful, Life member

FREEDOM AND FAITH

In this building, Freedom was practiced and Faith was preached. Edward Hunter, a Quaker, donated this building to the citizens of Chester County for educational purposes, and insisted that "they would allow all persons and persuasions to meet in it to worship God." It was originally called the "West Nantmeal Seminary", and was built in 1830. Later, the name was changed to the "Wallace Township Seminary" when a new township was formed.

In 1839, two Latter-day Saint missionaries arranged to use the building and the local population was outraged. Edward told the locals, "When I gave the lease for that land and helped build that house, it was particularly agreed and stated in the lease that people of every religion should have the privilege of meeting there to worship God. Now those Mormons are going to have their rights, or else the lease is out and I'll take the Seminary." The missionaries began to preach there, that spring of 1839, and meetings were held there regularly thereafter.

In January of 1840, the Prophet Joseph Smith Jr., preached herein to the Brandywine Branch, and it was reported to be a time of "great harmony" and "much important instruction."

Edward was baptized October 8, 1840, and by about that time there were 130 members of the Church in Chester county, who were all blessed by the kindness and concern of Edward Hunter, in this area that became known as "Mormon Hollow."

Edward Hunter later became the third Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints serving from 1851 until his death in 1883 at the age of 90.



WALLACE, CHESTER COUNTY MORMON HOLLOW

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2005

West Nantmeal. . . It was named Sprinton at first, . . . [but was later] changed to Wallace—called, I suppose after an old Scotchman of the name of Robert Wallace, who use[d] to own Mormon Hollow." The story of this somewhat obscure settlement, 12 miles west of Philadelphia, shows that one man can influence generations yet unborn and that the faith of a few can lead to the salvation of many. ▣

Sources: Andrew Jenson, Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia, 4 vols. (1901–1936), 1:228, as cited in LaRene Porter Gaunt, "Edward Hunter: Generous Pioneer, Presiding Bishop," Ensign, July 2004, 46.

Jenson, Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia, 1:229, as cited in Gaunt, "Edward Hunter," 46.

Gaunt, "Edward Hunter," 46.

Letter from H. W. Vaillette, in Earl H. Peirce, "Mormon Hollow" (Provo, Utah: 1999, photocopy), 6, as cited in Gaunt, "Edward Hunter," 46.

Catherine Quillman, Philadelphia Inquirer (May 15, 2000), D6. Quillman, Philadelphia Inquirer (May 15, 2000), D6.

Quillman, Philadelphia Inquirer (May 15, 2000), D6.

Sandra Ferguson, US GenWeb Archives, History of Wallace Township (Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1881).

2006 National Encampment

September 14–16

Heber Valley

Fee Schedules

Early Registration by August 1, 2006 \$115 Per Person:

Fees includes all meetings, dinner at Soldier Hollow, the Big Band Swing Dance & light buffet, Heber Valley Historic Railroad train ride & box lunch, Spouses Program, and Awards Banquet & Art Show. Fees exclude lodging, bus tour and shuttle service.

Registration after August 1, 2006 \$125 Per Person

Same fee package as Early Registration, excludes lodging, bus tour and shuttle service.

Saturday Program Only — \$60

Fees include meetings, Spouses Program, and Awards Banquet & Art Show, excludes lodging, bus tour and shuttle service.

Heber Valley Bus Tour—\$15

This scenic 2-hour tour will take you to local sites of interest, including historic sites, Soldier Hollow, Jordanelle Reservoir and to the new Utah Valley State College Wasatch Campus. Light refreshments will be served.

Shuttle Service — \$35

An optional shuttle will be provided for your convenience to and from convention activities. The bus will leave from Zermatt Resort & Spa and will shuttle passengers to Thursday's Soldier Hollow dinner, the Heber Valley Railroad on Friday morning, and to the Big Band Dance on Friday evening. ***Shuttle service offered contingent upon number of seats filled.**

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Register Here

2006 SUP National Encampment & Convention Registration

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Late \$125			
Saturday Only \$60			

Heber Valley Bus Tour

Fees	Member	Spouse	Total
Friday \$15			

Shuttle Service

Fees	Member	Spouse	Total
Shuttle \$35			

Total Amount Enclosed \$ _____

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Chapter _____

Address _____

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Email _____

MONUMENTS & MARKERS

ARIZONA

MESA, ARIZONA

EARLY ARIZONA PIONEERS
Pioneer Park, 526 E. Main Street
Sponsor: Mesa Chapter, 1988

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

FIRST LATTER-DAY SAINT
CHAPEL IN PHOENIX
Sponsor: Salt River Valley Chapter, 1982

SAFFORD, ARIZONA

SPENCER W. KIMBALL HOME
Sponsor: Andrew Kimball, 1982

ST. JOHNS, ARIZONA

EARLY SETTLERS, SALEM, ARIZONA
Sponsor: Little Colorado River Chapter,
1987

STONEMAN LAKE, ARIZONA

PALATKWAPI TRAIL
Sponsor: Mesa Chapter, 1991

CALIFORNIA

CARSON PASS, CALIFORNIA

MELISSA CORAY PEAK
Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1993

COLOMA, CALIFORNIA

1. MORMON WORKER'S CABIN:
GOLD DISCOVERY SITE
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1972
2. NATHANIAL (NATHAN) HAWK
Coloma Pioneer Cemetery
Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1977

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

MORMON LUMBER ROAD
50 miles from Glendora off Highway 18
towards Crestline & Arrowhead Lake
Sponsor: Glendora Chapter, 1991

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

MORMON BATTALION
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1968

SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

MORMON EMIGRANT TRAIL
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1974

SYCAMORE VALLEY RANCH, CALIFORNIA

1ST CAMP OF PIONEERS IN
CALIFORNIA
Sponsor: Southern California, 1962

GREECE

SPARTA, CENTRAL SQUARE, GREECE

LYCURGUS, SPARTAN LAWGIVER,
9TH CENTURY BC
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955

IDAHO

EAGLE ROCK, IDAHO

1. EVANS GRAIN & ELEVATOR COOP
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2001
2. STEAM ENGINE
Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2001

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

IDAHO FALLS LDS HOSPITAL
Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 1990

LINCOLN, IDAHO FALLS

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY
Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2001

REXBURG, IDAHO, 51 N. Center

Sponsor: Upper Snake River Valley
Chapter, 2001:

1. EARLY REXBURG
2. TABERNACLE

SHELLY, IDAHO

LORENZO S. YOUNG MONUMENT
North Bingham County Park
Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2003

ILLINOIS

NAUVOO TEMPLE GROUNDS

NAUVOO FLAG POLE
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1978

NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FRONTIERSMAN
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1951

NEVADA

GENOA, NEVADA

1. GENOA MORMON STATION
Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1991
2. GENOA FIRST CABIN
Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1992

PENNSYLVANIA

WALLACE, CHESTER COUNTY

MORMON HOLLOW
Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2005

UTAH

Box Elder County:

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH

1. BOX ELDER ACADEMY OF MUSIC
AND DANCING, 62 North Main
Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1903

2. BOX ELDER FORT

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1992

3. BRIGHAM CITY ARCHWAY SIGN

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

4. BRIGHAM CITY, A CO-OP TOWN

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1995

5. BRIGHAM CITY CO-OP STORE

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

6. BRIGHAM CITY TABERNACLE

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1988

7. BUSHNELL HOSPITAL/ INTERMOUNTAIN INDIAN SCHOOL

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

8. DAVIS FORT

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

9. FIRST WARD MEETING HOUSE

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

10. GRIST MILL

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

11. LORENZO SNOW BURIAL SITE

Brigham City Cemetery
Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1985

12. OLD CITY HALL/FIRE STATION

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

13. PIONEER CARE CENTER

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1989

14. PLANING MILL

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

15. RELIEF SOCIETY GRANARY

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

16. TITHING OFFICE

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

17. UNION PACIFIC DEPOT

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

18. WOOLEN MILL

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

COLLINSTON, UTAH

HAMPTON FORD CROSSING
Sponsor: Golden Spike & Box Elder
Chapters, 1957

WASHAKIE, UTAH

SAGWITCH TIMBINBOO,
SHOSHONE CHIEF
Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1963

Cache County:

LOGAN, UTAH

1. BIRTHPLACE OF PIONEER PILOT
RUSSELL L. MAUGHAN
Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1990
2. LOGAN TEMPLE MARKER
Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1984

3. **TEMPLE FORK SAWMILL**
*Logan Canyon, junction at Temple
 Fork Road & Highway 89*
 Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1993

SMITHFIELD, UTAH

IRA MERRILL, *Smithfield Park*
 Sponsor: Smithfield Chapter, 1958

Davis County:

BOUNTIFUL, UTAH

1. **BOUNTIFUL GRIST MILL**
*Davis Bountiful Center,
 905 Orchard Drive*
 Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1990

2. **DON DAVIS**
 Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1992

3. **GEORGE Q. MCNEIL**
 Sponsor: South Davis Chapter

4. **HEBER C. KIMBALL**
 Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1992

5. **JEREMY/WILLIE CABIN**
 Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 2001

6. **MARRIOTT WARD**
 Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1989

CENTERVILLE, UTAH

1. **GRIST MILL, ANSON CALL**
 Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2000

CENTERVILLE, UTAH

300 North Main, *Founders Park*
 Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 1994:

2. **OUR HERITAGE, CENTERVILLE**
 3. **MEMORIAL TO CENTERVILLE
 PIONEERS**

LAGOON, FARMINGTON, UTAH

**PIONEER VILLAGE: ORIGINAL 1857
 PIONEERS, first location on Conner St.**
 Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1961

Garfield County:

ESCALANTE, UTAH

Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001:

1. **CIVILIAN CONSERVATION
 CORPS CAMP FS-18:**
BLUE SPRING RIDGE
*Water Canyon in Main Canyon,
 12 miles west of Escalante.*
2. **CCC CAMP FS-44: POSEY LAKE**
*14 miles north in Pine Canyon, 1 mile
 south of Posey Lake at "Aspen Grove"*
3. **CCC CAMP FS-42: THE SPRING**
*1 mile east of Escalante at
 "The Spring"*

GRAND STAIRCASE, ESCALANTE, UTAH

DANCE HALL ROCK
 Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1959

Iron County:

CEDAR CITY, UTAH

1. **ELLEN PUCCELL UNTHANK**
200 N. 300 W.
 Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1991
2. **THE FOUNDERS AND OLD
 SORREL STATUE, 351 W. Center St.**
 Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1986
3. **THE FOUNDERS' RESCUE WAGON**
 Sponsor: Southern Utah University
 and Cedar City Chapter, 1986
4. **IRON MINES**
 Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1992
5. **THE OLD MILL, mouth of Cedar
 Canyon, East Highway 14**
 Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1984
6. **SPANISH TRAIL**
 Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1988

PAROWAN, UTAH

JOHN C. FREMONT, First S. and Main
 Sponsor: Little Salt Lake Chapter, 1972

Kane County:

KANAB, UTAH

1. **JOHNSON CANYON CEMETERY**
 Sponsor: Red Rock Chapter, 1992
- Sponsor: Red Rock Chapter, 2005:
2. **PIONEER TRAIL: Dixie-Long Valley,
 Utah, on Hurricane Hill, Highway
 59 at Hurricane trailhead**
3. **PIONEER TRAIL: Dixie-Long Valley,
 Utah, on the Arizona Strip at Cane
 Beds intersection of Highway 389
 and Mohave County Road 237**
4. **PIONEER TRAIL: Dixie-Long Valley,
 Utah, Highway 89, .25 miles south
 of the Mt. Carmel, junction in Kane
 County, Utah**

Salt Lake County:

BENNION, UTAH

1. **BENNION GRIST MILL**
4800 S. 700 W.
 Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion
 Chapter, 1994
2. **EARLY BENNION HISTORY**
 Sponsor: Jordan River Temple
 Chapter, 1984
3. **ROUTE OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY**
 Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion
 Chapter, 1984

DELL, UTAH

LITTLE MOUNTAIN SUMMIT
 Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter & Pioneer
 Trails State Park, 1992

DRAPER, UTAH

ROCKWELL STATION
off I-15, west of Point of the Mountain
 Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1934

EAST CANYON, UTAH

1. **CAMP GRANT, Utah Highway 65,
 beyond top end of Mountain Dell Reservoir**
 Sponsor: Holladay & Potomac Chapters,
 1985
2. **EAST CANYON CAMPSITES**
 Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter &
 Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998

EMIGRATION CANYON, UTAH

1. **BIG MOUNTAIN**
 Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1984
2. **BIRCH SPRINGS**
 Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1984
3. **CAMP KOSTOPULOUS**
 Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1996
3. **LITTLE EMIGRATION CANYON**
 Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1994
4. **MORMON FLATS**
 Sponsor: Beehive/East Mill Creek
 Chapters, 1984

HOLLADAY, UTAH

1. **1ST SETTLERS IN HOLLADAY**
4782 Holladay Blvd.
 Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1994
2. **OLD FORT SITE**
 Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1975

LITTLE DELL DAM, UTAH

**SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS
 MEMBERS, on 10-ton granite block**
 Sponsor: Temple Quarry, Chapter, 1959

MAGNA, UTAH

EARLY MAGNA SETTLEMENTS
Northeast of 4100 S. and 8400 W.
 Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain Chapter,
 1993

MURRAY, UTAH

1. **MAHONRI MORIANCUMER
 CAHOON, Murray City Cemetery,**
5600 S. 900 E.
 Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter
2. **MT. OLYMPUS SENIOR CENTER
 FLAG POLE**
 Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1998
3. **MURRAY MILL**
 Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain
 Chapter, 1994
4. **SOUTH COTTONWOOD
 CAMPGROUND**
5600 S. & Vine Street
 Sponsor: Murray Chapter, 1990

PARLEY'S CANYON

MEMORIES AT MOUNTAIN DELL
 Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 2001

RIVERTON, UTAH

1. EARLY RIVERTON AND THE MAGNIFICENT DOME CHURCH
Riverton Park
Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1984
2. THE TITHING YARD
1150 W. 12400 S.
Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 2003

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

1. ANDERSON TOWER
6th Avenue & A Street
Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1993
2. ANGELS ARE NEAR US
This Is the Place Heritage Park
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1998
3. BRIGHAM YOUNG GRAVE STATUE
1st Avenue between State & A Street
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1974
4. BRIGHAM YOUNG INDUSTRIAL CENTER AND GOLDEN PASS ROAD
2000 E. Stratford Avenue (2585 S.)
Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992
5. CARLISLE FAMILY HISTORICAL MARKER, 3900 S. 1400 W.
Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 2002
6. EMIGRATION CANYON RAILROAD, Hogle Zoo Entrance
Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1990
7. FIRST COMPANY OF MORMON PIONEERS, Pioneer State Park, 2601 Sunnyside Avenue
Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter, 1987
8. GOLDEN PASS ROAD
Parley's Road
Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992
9. HEBER C. KIMBALL GRIST MILL
Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1957
10. JORDAN/SL CANAL
Sugarhouse Plaza
Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1991
11. "LEANING INTO THE LIGHT," JOSEPH SMITH, THE BOY
Joseph Smith Memorial Building
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1997
12. LEGACY OF BLACK PIONEERS
Evergreen Park
Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1987
13. M. M. CAHOON
Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1998
14. NEFF GRIST MILL
2700 E. Millcreek Road
Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1957
15. OLD BRICKYARD CHIMNEY
3300 S. 1300 E.
Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1994

16. PIONEER FLOUR MILL SITE
Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1936
17. PIONEER TELEGRAPH OFFICE
Main Street & 1st South
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955
18. SUGARHOUSE INDUSTRIAL CENTER
Sugarhouse
Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1992
19. SUICIDE ROCK & RESERVOIR
Mouth of Parley's Canyon
Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1996
20. UTAH PENITENTIARY
Sugarhouse Park
Sponsors: Sugar House Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Sugar House Community Council, Utah Peace Officers Associations, & The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1988

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH*Parley's Hollow:*

1. DUDLERS INN
Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1996
2. GOLDEN PASS ROAD & TOLLHOUSE
Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1996
3. RAILROAD, PARK CITY TO SUGARHOUSE
Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1996
4. SANDSTONE WALL & AQUEDUCT
Sponsor: Olympus Hills Chapter, 1996
5. WINE CELLAR: DUDLERS INN
Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1996

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH*Sons of Utah Pioneers Building:*

- PIONEER INDUSTRY
Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain, 1982

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH*Sons of Utah Pioneers Building Balcony:*

1. B&K TANNERY
Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1986
2. BRIGHTON CANYON HOTEL
Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1988
3. CHARLES STILLMAN BRIDGE
Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1987
4. EARLY PIONEER MILLS
Sponsor: East Mill Creek Mills Chapter, 1984
5. ENSIGN PEAK
Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1986
6. GOLDEN PASS ROAD
Sponsor: Salt Lake City Chapter, 1984
7. HANDCART COMPANIES
Sponsor: Olympus Hills Chapter, 1987
8. KANYON KREEK MILL
Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1988

9. LAMBS CANYON
Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1994
10. OVERLAND STAGE
Sponsor: Canyon Rim/Heritage Chapter, 1986
11. WILLARD RICHARDS
Sponsor: Lynn S. Richards, 1986

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH*Sons of Utah Pioneers, Heritage Hall:*

1. HORACE A. SORENSEN
Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1988
2. MORMON PIONEER TRAIL, CENTENNIAL TREKKERS
Sponsor: Trek Members, 1987

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH*Utah State Capitol:*

1. BRIGHAM YOUNG, full-size statue
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1994
2. BRIGHAM YOUNG BUST
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1956
3. DANIEL C. JACKLING
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955
4. ENSIGN PEAK
Sponsor: Salt Lake City Chapter, 1989

SANDY, UTAH

1. EARLY SANDY SCHOOLS & CHURCH TAKES ROOT IN SANDY
8781 S. 250 E.
Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1986
2. HALF-WAY HOUSE, State Street
Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1990
3. NEFF'S STATION, State Street
Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1990
4. OLD CHAPEL, REST STOP
Sponsor: Murray Chapter, 1992
5. TEMPLE GRANITE QUARRY
Mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon
Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 2004
6. UNION PIONEER CEMETERY
Creek Road
Sponsor: Union Fort, 1984

TAYLORSVILLE, UTAH

1. ARCHIBALD GARDNER MILL
665 Sunstone Road (4800 South)
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1995
2. BENNION WARD MEMORIAL
6134 S. Jordan Canal Road (1850 W.)
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1995
3. EARLY SETTLERS, 1365 W. 4800 S.
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1986
4. HONORING, 4500 S. Jordan River
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 2001

5. **MILLRACE, Millrace Park,**
1100 W. 5400 S.
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion
Chapters, 2005

6. **OLD SCHOOL HOUSE**
6200 S. Redwood Road
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion
Chapters, 1986, 1992

7. **PIONEER CEMETERY**
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion
Chapters, 1991

8. **TAYLORSVILLE-BENNION
CEMETERY & CEMETERY
FLAGPOLE, 4575 S. Redwood Road**
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion
Chapters, 1993

9. **WELCH SETTLEMENT**
Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion
Chapters, 2001

WEST JORDAN CITY PARK, UTAH

1. **SALT LAKE & UTAH RAILROAD**
Sponsor: Jordan River Temple
Chaper, 1990

2. **UTAH-IDAHO SUGAR COMPANY**
Sponsor: Jordan River Temple
Chaper, 1986

WEST VALLEY CITY PARK, UTAH
STRUGGLE FOR WATER, WEST OF
THE JORDAN RIVER
Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain Chapter,
1996

San Juan County:

BLUFF, UTAH, SUN BONNET ROCK
SAN JUAN MISSION
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1958

Summit County:

HENEFER, UTAH
Between Henefer and Echo on Old
Highway 30, .7 miles south of Henefer:
Sponsors: Centerville Chapter and
Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998:

1. DEPUTY SHERIFF RODNEY
BADGER GAVE HIS LIFE
2. TEMPLE CAMP & SUPPLICATION
HILLS
3. WEBER RIVER CROSSING &
CAMPSITE

SNYDERVILLE, UTAH
SNYDERVILLE CEMETERY
Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1998

Tooele County:

GRANTSVILLE, UTAH
HILDA ANDERSON, PIONEER
429 E. Main St.
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1994

LAKE POINT, UTAH
BUFFALO PARK
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter,
1991, 1999

TOOELE, UTAH

1. **LOOKOUT POINT, State Highway**
36, 6 miles south of Tooele
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter,
1992

2. **TOOELE COURT HOUSE**
47 S. Main
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter,
1999

3. **TOOELE PIONEER CEMETERY**
724 S. Main
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter,
1999

4. **WILLIAM AJAX UNDERGROUND
STORE, State Highway 36, between
Clover & Vernon**
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter,
1986



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VERNON, UTAH

1. LOOKOUT PASS PONY EXPRESS STATION, 8 miles west of Highway 36 & Lookout Pass Road Intersection
Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1984
2. FAUST PONY EXPRESS STATION
State Highway 36, 6 miles north of Vernon
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1970

Utah County:**BIRDSEYE, MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST**

BIRDSEYE MARBLE QUARRY, Next to highway, east of Birdseye Ward Chapel
Sponsor: Palmyra Chapter, 1990

FAIRFIELD, UTAH

PHILIP COOK:
MORMON BATTALION COMPANY
Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1962

LEHI, UTAH

1. LEHI CHAPEL
Sponsor: Lehi Chapter, 1973
2. PIONEERS: SPRING OF 1850
3 mile west on Saratoga Highway
Sponsor: Lehi Chapter, 1950

OREM, UTAH

OREM SHORTLINE RR
Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1984

PROVO, UTAH

1. DAN JONES, WELCH MISSIONARY
Missionary Training Center
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1993
2. OLD TABERNACLE LINTEL STONE, North Park
Sponsor: George A. Smith & Brigham Young Chapters, 1988

SPANISH FORK, UTAH

PIONEER CEMETERY
Spanish Fork Canyon Road at 1400 East, turning South (on the east bench above the river bottoms)
Sponsor: Palmyra Chapter and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1991

Wasatch County:**WALLSBURG, UTAH**

FORT WALLSBURG
Sponsor: Mountain Valley Chapter, 2003

Washington County:**HAMBLIN, UTAH**

HAMBLIN CEMETERY
Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2000

HARRISBURG, UTAH

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT TO HARRISBURG PIONEERS
Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 1993

HEBRON, UTAH

HEBRON CEMETERY
Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 1989

HURRICANE, UTAH

1. GOULD'S SHEEP SHEARING MILL
Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2004
2. HURRICANE CANAL MONUMENT
East end of 200 North Street
Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1987

Hurricane Valley Heritage Park
35 West State Street

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988:

3. EARLY PUBLIC BUILDINGS
4. HURRICANE CANAL
5. HURRICANE CITY
6. NOBLE PIONEERS OF HURRICANE

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7. **MORRIS WILSON MEMORIAL PARK**
Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter,
1988

ST. GEORGE, UTAH

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter:

1. AND THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM
2. BRIGHAM YOUNG HOME
3. DIXIE ACADEMY
4. ERASTUS SNOW'S BIG HOUSE
5. PIONEER COURTHOUSE
6. SHEMA, SHIVWITS BAND
CHIEFTAIN, St. George City
Cemetery, southeast of the cemetery
sexton's building
7. ST. GEORGE SOCIAL HALL
"OPERA HOUSE"
8. ST. GEORGE TABERNACLE
9. ST. GEORGE TEMPLE
10. WOODWARD SCHOOL

11. **ST. GEORGE MEMORIAL**
Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 1994

12. **TEMPLE QUARRY**
Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 1996

WASHINGTON CITY, UTAH

- ADAIR SPRINGS MONUMENT**
Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 1996

Weber County:

- HUNTSVILLE, OLD TOWN SQUARE**
Corner of park at the intersection of
7400 E. and 200 S.

- JEFFERSON HUNT**
Sponsor: Jefferson Hunt Chapter, 1995

OGDEN, UTAH

1. **CARNEGIE LIBRARY**
25th & Washington St.
Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2002
2. **INDIAN TRAILS MONUMENT**
Summit of North Ogden Canyon
Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1984

3. **JOHN HENRY WEBER**
Ogden City Park
Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1992
4. **PIONEER TRAIL: STONEY POINT**
LOOK-OUT, accessible only by trail
Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2000
5. **WEBER COLLEGE & MOENCH**
BUILDING
Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2001

WYOMING

LARAMIE, WYOMING

- MORMON PIONEERS AT**
FORT LARAMIE
Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1992

MARTIN'S COVE

- MARTIN HANDCART COMPANY,**
ARZA HINCKLEY
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1970

SUP New Members

At Large

Bradley William Adams
Kenneth L. Alford
Gregory S. Bolton
Leland Garr Bolton
Andrew Brooks
Marshall R. Hurst
Joseph Richard Johnston
Thomas J. KLC
Bradley Stevenson
Boyd Evans Wright

Box Elder

Virgil Clifford Allred
Reese M. Beeton
Darwin R. Jensen
Elwin R. Merritt
Donald E. Pond
Ricky L. Pond
Richard S. Schroder

Brigham Young

B. Ray Anderson
Wayne W. Clark

Buena Ventura

Don R. Evans
Maj. Richard J. Hawkins
Rulon A. King
Daniel E. Layton
Robert Timothy Layton
James Morgan
Stan Moss
Dean G. Mott
Col. Ret. Sharman R.
Stevenson

Cedar City

Ray Bentley
Alan Blake
Keith Seegmiller
Arthur L. Tait

Centerville

Robert W. Bair
Clarence R. Bishop

Cotton Mission

Richard D. Madison

Eagle Rock

J. Reed Christensen
Bryce J. Fielding
Arvin Stott
Alton G. Wilde

Grove City

Boyd E. Christensen
Owen Wilmot

Harmony

Johnnie Thompson

Holladay

Gerald Davis
Gerald Dean
Dan Elton
Donald Fagg
Maurice Wilkinson

Jordan River Temple

Michael Crook
Ross Kesler

Lehi

Raymond Baillargeon
Dean L. Bolles
Larry Decker
Gary H. Findlay

James R. Fisher
George E. Hyde
John Knollin
George L. Merrill
Lynn Nielsen
Ralph A. Woodward

Mills

Allen L. Meek
Gary E. O'Brien

Mountain Valley

Alan Bluth
David Frandsen
Lyle Gertsch
Charles Junius Jenkins
Vernon LeRoy Murdock
Michael John Reachill

Ogden Pioneer

Roger Whitcomb Blair
Larry G. Florence
Duane H. Hardy
Jerald R. Johansen
Harold Raymond
Johnson
Carl R. Saunders

Ogden Valley

Alan B. McKay
Dennis Shaw
Leon J. Sorensen
N. Douglas Spencer

Olympus Hills

Michael O. Wintch

Pioneer Heritage

Guy R. Chamberlain

Salt Lake City

Robert P. Anderson

Michael Bonny
Robert Day
Matthew Lampros
Donald McBride
Jay W. Merrill
William W. Tanner

Salt Lake Pioneer

Willard O'Neal

Settlement Canyon

John C. Bryan

Sevier Valley

Harlow F. Brown
D. Fred Christensen
Drue C. Labrum
Lyle Larsen
Dennis O. Larson
Kurt Meacham
Roy Moore
David L. Mower
Marlin Sorensen
Gordon Topham

Squaw Peak

Garth Allred
Gary Ashby
Fred Baird
D. Ravell Beckstead
Tom Caswell
Mike Chamberlain
John Thomas Emang
Delbert Hildreth
Coleman W. Jacobson
Larry D. Macfarlane

Taylorville/Bennion

Reid L. Dillon

Temple Fork

Stanley D. Barker

Robert J. Riding

Twenty Wells

Jim Davis
Robert J. Halladay
Dave Lawrence
Matthew Lawrence
Mark May
Rodney E. Miller Sr.
Hank Thompson

Twin Peaks

Brent Nilsen

Upper Snake River Valley

Albert W. Burton
Donald B. Denney
James W. Dennis
Kenneth W. Hart
Dwayne Seeley

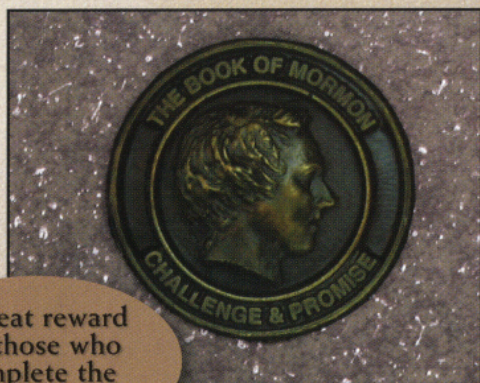
New Life Member

R. Ralph Benson,
Brigham Young
Wendell N. Christensen,
Box Elder
Glen Harlan Clark, Mills
Robert Cundick, Mills
Paul N. Gates, At Large
Marlin K. Jensen, Ogden Valley
Ariel C. Knowles, At Large
Wendell E. Miller, Holladay
Dean Parsons, Sevier Valley
James R. Sharratt, Red Rock
John E. Swallow, Mills
Daniel R. Walsh,
Hurricane Valley
Dr. Stephen O. Wright,
Olympus Hills

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